

HORACE MAYNARD.

He Defends Charges of Republican Proscription.

He Refers to Some Confiscation Acts of 1861.

Wholesome Truths for Demagogues Howling about Oppression.

How Landon C. Haynes Got His Extinguisher.

Horace Maynard made a lengthy and able speech at Memphis, on the 19th, which we find partly reported in the *Memphis Bulletin* of the 24th. His reply to Landon C. Haynes is what might be called an extinguisher. It revives recollections that we should think such men would be slow to bring out again. But as they must have it, better it were given hot and heavy as Maynard gave it. He spoke as follows:

Let us look at Grant's administration and see what it has been. See if we can find any reason why this worthy public servant should be sent into retirement, and his place supplied by the Democracy. When he became President, we were in trouble with England by reason of her conduct towards us in the late war. England did not love you, but she hated our nation and determined to do everything in her power to break down the Republic on this side of the water. To do this, she professed friendship for your Confederacy, and gave you what aid and encouragement she could. She permitted your vessels to build and outfit, and to supply and depart from her ports to prey upon our commerce. England was called to account for her conduct, but in that proud bearing which had so long characterized her, she was indifferent to our demands. Finally the Great Russian Bear began to show his teeth, and England being frightened, sent over and told General Grant that they were willing to leave our troubles out to a commission of four selected by each government. The commission upon our part was selected by General Grant, and they met those of England at Geneva; and for the first time in her history, England, that proud and imperious nation, upon whose dominions the sun never sets, and who has claimed to be the mistress of the seas, was made to answer as a defendant in any court upon earth. That court sitting at Geneva, awarded the Government of the United States the sum of fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in gold.

As an illustration of the non-partisan feeling of General Grant in the administration of the Government, we have only to say, that he selected for duty on that commission, men who were not his party friends, but to show to the world that he desired only a fair and honorable settlement of our troubles with England, he chose for that service as many Democrats as Republicans. Scarcely a Republican in the nation but would have been glad of the honor which such an appointment would have conferred. We can point with pride to his conduct and management of all our foreign affairs, and tonight, we are the most honored nation on the face of the earth. Some of you have been abroad and know of your observation platform, the estimation in which we are held. Our prowess in the field during the late war, and our administration of the Government since the war, has placed us higher in the estimation of the civilized world.

My confederate friends, some of you have contributed to this greatness of our country. The world watched us during our struggle, and after the record that our armies made, the nation would feel strong indeed that would not hesitate to assail us.

But, as the Government has been wisely and ably administered as regards our foreign policy and relations, so it has been honestly and faithfully administered at home. The Government has been kind and considerate to the people of our section, far beyond what many of you expected. And the equal protection of the law has been extended to every citizen alike, without regard to the past. An effort has been made to suppress violence and bloodshed, but not to oppress the guiltless. But in the speech to which I have referred, Landon C. Haynes says that the Government is oppressive. Now let us see about the oppression. I was elected to Congress from my district in 1861, and hurried away to Washington, hoping to arrive there before the adjournment of the Congress then in session, but failed to do so. The times were stormy, and all over the land there were preparations for war. I could not be at home. At that time Landon C. Haynes was a neighbor of mine, and here I wish to read you an application he made to the court at Knoxville. Mr. Haynes was the sequestration agent of the so-called Confederate States of America, and as such agent let us see what he did. I read from a true copy of an application filed by him which is as follows:

To Hon. West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the District of Tennessee: The Confederate States of America, through Landon C. Haynes, the receiver for the eastern district of Tennessee, respectfully represents unto your honor that within the jurisdiction of this court there are (various items of property specially enumerated.) The said States, by said receiver, show that said property, real, personal, and mixed, belongs to one Horace Maynard, who has his domicile and who resides in Kentucky, or some one of the States or Territories of the United States, and who is in actual hostility to the Government of the Confederate States of America, and who adheres to the enemy of said States by speeches, words and acts, giving them aid and comfort in Kentucky and

other places in the United States, and is an alien enemy to said Confederate States. All of which are true, and being in the counties of Knox and Campbell, in the State and within the district of said receiver. And the said Confederate States further represent that the said property, debts claims, choses in action, are, as said States been informed by said receiver, under the control and supervision of Mrs. Maynard, wife of said Horace Maynard, and the said W. P. Washburn, who resides in Knox county, in this State, which property is liable to be seized, under the act of the Confederate Congress for the sequestration of the estates, property, and effects of alien enemies. The said Mrs. Maynard and Washburn are requested to set forth, on oath, and specifically to describe said property, and debts, and choses in action, as they have full knowledge of the same, and answer the interrogatories herewith filed, on oath and marked exhibit A, as a part of this petition.

The Confederate States of America, through said receiver, therefore pray that the said persons having supervision and control over said property, as aforesaid, who resides in the county of Knox, be made parties to this petition, and that a copy thereof, together with notice, be issued by the clerk of this court to the marshal or his deputy, to be served on said persons. Said Confederate States further pray that your honor direct said property to be seized and sequestered, and placed in the hands of said receiver, and by him sold or disposed of upon such terms and conditions as your honor may direct. And on final hearing, the Confederate States pray for all such other, further, and different relief in the premises as may be consistent with the act of the Confederate Congress.

LANDON C. HAYNES, Receiver for the Eastern District of Tenn.

And the property was seized and sequestered and placed in the hands of Landon C. Haynes. My wife and children were turned out of doors and everything we had were sold. The beds upon which they slept. The table from which they ate. The kitchen furniture, and everything was sold, even the cradle in which our infant children had been rocked, and little articles that had the names of my children, long since dead, engraved upon them, and which were of no intrinsic value to any one, but very dear to us as precious mementoes of the past, were sold. I do not know how much they brought nor who bought them, but I presume Mr. Haynes got the money and can tell what he did with it. I have never complained of that oppression. I do not speak of it to complain. I knew when I took sides with my country, that war, pestilence and famine, that triple scourge of mankind would sweep over the land and would leave ruin, desolation and death in its pathway. I was not unprepared for what came. I have never sued any one for damages. I have never sought to have any one indicted. I have never asked any one for my property, and I have not, and do not now, complain of oppression. I ask you, my countrymen, where is there to be found a man who espoused the Southern cause whose property has been seized by order of a court and sold? In what instance has the present administration oppressed any citizen in that or indeed in any other way? Now it seems to me that my side of this fight was successful and that Mr. Haynes' side was whipped. Suppose that his side had whipped and mine been unsuccessful, I ask, would I have been before you to-night, as a candidate for a seat in their Congress? There has been no oppression, but on the other hand, there has been kindness and magnanimity.

Mr. Maynard here read the Cincinnati platform, adopted at Baltimore, and compared it with the Philadelphia platform, and said:

What keeps us apart? Why should we call each other hard names? Our platforms are almost identical, and there remains nothing for us to quarrel about. Our principles are the same, and the only thing that divides us is a choice between men.

If each man of this large audience had been taken eighteen months ago and had been given three guesses as to who he thought would have been the Democratic candidate for the Presidency at this time, not one of you would ever have thought of Horace Greeley. Why, I could have thought of nothing on this broad earth so mortifying and humiliating to the Democracy, and if they had been compelled to do penance and had been obliged to support Horace Greeley for the Presidency or to have worn hair shirts and peas in their shoes, I would have thought that they would have preferred to do the latter all the days of their lives. Our Democratic friends have been cursing Wm. G. Brownlow bitterly for ten years, because of his abuse of them, but the abuse which Brownlow has given compares with that which Horace Greeley has heaped on them for thirty years, as the singing of the gentle Canary bird compares with the hooting of an owl.

They say that Grant is a fool and that he don't know anything. If I was on their side of the question I don't think I would say that either, for obvious reason. But I will call two witnesses from among our opponents to testify on this subject.

On the 11th of April, 1865, the *New York World*, a leading Democratic paper, said:

Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid worth. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into the city of his own horse with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson to practical Democracy. It is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism, and the shallow application of our fashionable exquisites, as well as upon the swagger of our plausible glib-tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent eloquence, but that such superfi-

cial accomplishments are no measure of worthy ability.

He spoke of Grant's amnesty record, and showed conclusively that he had always favored and urged amnesty. He defended the financial policy of the Administration in a masterly argument. He showed that the interests on the National debt had been reduced from nine per cent. per annum to five and a half per cent. That the present Administration had paid 358 millions of the debt, or one hundred millions per year.

That the annual interest in 1868, was one hundred and fifty millions a year, and that it is now only one hundred and three millions. And that taxes have been reduced one hundred and forty millions a year, that there was no tax imposed except on whisky, tobacco, matches, patent medicines, perfumery, cards, and on banks. The revenue of the country was raised by taxation of luxuries and not of necessities. A tax was imposed on whisky and not on bread, cards were taxed and the bible was free. All tax had been removed from tea and coffee for the first time since the foundation of the Government. The taxes had been closely collected and faithfully applied to the payment of the interest and debt.

There has been lost to the Government by and through defalcation of officers appointed by Grant, \$300,000, by those appointed by Johnson, \$2,500,000, and by those appointed by Mr. Lincoln, \$800,000. You will see that Grant's appointees have lost to the Government less than one half of that of Mr. Lincoln's, and less than one-ninth of that lost by defalcation of Mr. Johnson's appointees.

Mr. Maynard then showed that the current expenses had been enormously reduced, and wound up one of the most logical and convincing arguments to which we have ever listened, and an appeal to his hearers to support Grant, first as a matter of principle, and secondly as a matter of policy. He said that Greeley could not be elected, and asked the people to place themselves in accord and harmony with the party, whose men and principles would control the destinies of the nation for the next four years.

He spoke two hours and fifteen minutes, and was listened to by a large audience, composed equally of Republicans and Democrats.

J. M. THORNBURGH.

SPEAKING AT JACKSBORO'.

Large Turn-out to Hear the Working-men's Candidate.

At an early hour on Monday the Court House Square began to be well filled with farmers and laboring men generally who came to Jacksboro' on that day especially, as it would seem from the sequel, to hear the workingmen's champion, Col. J. M. Thornburgh. Eleven o'clock, precisely was the hour agreed upon to commence speaking, but neither of his opponents being present, the Colonel, with his usual magnanimity, wanted a full hour. But twelve o'clock having arrived without either of his opponents being present and the crowd becoming restless and eager, he addressed them in his usual forcible manner.

We regret that want of space and time prevents us giving it in full, for every one present said that it was one of his best efforts, and was listened to with marked attention by a large number of citizens.

In his speech he made some excellent points, a few of which we give.

Col. Thornburgh spoke to a large and attentive crowd. He opened by saying he was not the candidate of a caucus or clique, who had given him the right to run; but that, the workingmen of the district, the hard-handed, honest-hearted sons of toil, who are their country's stay in war and peace, who do not engage in political intrigues, but devote their time and labor to support and educate their families, had called him out to bear their standard, and if elected, to represent their interest in the 43d Congress.

He said he did not belong to that class of political office seekers who endeavor to alarm the country by vividly depicting terrible breakers in the political ocean on which were to be wrecked the hopes of 40,000,000 people. But did present a picture of this glorious government, at peace with all nations, honored and feared by all mankind, a home and free refuge for oppressed laboring classes of the old world when universal liberty and exact justice is needed out to all.

He showed how the government was making rapid strides in progress, Christianity and fraternity; that the fires of discord engendered by the late war had nearly burned out. He referred to the war, and character of the war, that Landon C. Haynes, in a political intrigue on Johnson, he showed that one wing of the Democracy had ostracized every Union Democrat in the State. He showed how Blizard and James, in the third district, how Garrett, Williams, Fleming and Nelson were decapitated by the Confederate ring and Sock Quarter Master Caldwell and Col. D. M. Key, was put on as the representatives of that wing of the Democracy. He read from Harris and Dunnington speeches, and said, if he was not engaged in this canvass and in one else would meet Isham G. Harris on the stump, and reply to the kind and quality of red hot bolts forged in malice and hurled by envy at the head of Union men, because they had patriotism enough to stand by their country's flag in the day and hour of danger, he would go, like David of old and select the five smooth stones from the brook, and armed with his sling, he would attack this proud Goliath who invaded the soil of East Tennessee, made sacred by the blood of its best and purest citizens, murdered when he was Governor, without even a protest from the Chief Executive, whose duty it was to protect his people.

He discussed the coal and iron interests of East Tennessee, and showed how Caldwell's policy of taking the tariff off of our iron would strike down our coal and iron interests and ruin the workingmen. He fully ventilated the revenue laws, and showed who was responsible for them; how as many Democrats as Republicans voted for them. He showed how the people had been disfranchised in laying the State off in Congressional districts; read and commented on DuBose's speech, and asked if Harris et al., and DuBose, are not the extreme or radical party in Tennessee. He glanced at his own and

his opponent's record, drew a picture of the future of this great republic, and closed.

After Col. Thornburgh had concluded, Senator Gibson made a telling Republican speech. He fully ventilated the past record of both the Presidential candidates showing how Grant had been the best friend to the South, which Greeley had always been the very worst of enemies to the people of the South in general, but Democrats in particular. He read numerous extracts from the pen of Greeley in regard to his feeling towards the Southern people, the Democrats and the rebels, and concluded by asking how it was possible that the Southern people had so far lost all self respect as to make a man their standard-bearer who had so unmercifully abused them as Greeley had.

HON. A. E. GARRETT, who had been unavoidably belated, on account of the freight train only going as far as Coal Creek, and having some trouble in procuring a horse there, arrived in Jacksboro' during Senator Gibson's speech, and, at the conclusion of which, he took the stand and addressed the few that remained in the house in a short speech, regretting that he did not have time to fully ventilate his opponents.

The three aspirants for the lower seat in the House of Representatives from Union, Campbell and Scott were present, and two of them, Parkey and Kilburn, mounted the stump. Those who turned out came for the purpose to hear the People's favorite, Col. Thornburgh, and when he had finished they cared but little for the rest. On our trip to Jacksboro' and return we heard but one opinion expressed, and that was he would carry everything on this side of the mountain like wild fire, and that if his friends will do their duty, he will not only be the laboring men's candidate but their representative.

ONE secret of Thornburgh's surprising strength among the masses of the people is the gallant and flashing style of his canvass. Young, full of courage and of great force and vigor, he entered the campaign with heavy odds against him. He has in the first place to contend against the "monstrous deformities" of this district. For weeks he has been buried in the mountains fighting against the "regular nominee" in a region unfriendly to him. The district was mapped out for the express purpose of defeating any independent or Republican candidate. But this outrageous act is one the people condemn, and they naturally sympathize with the "little Attorney General" who boldly fights such odds. Another reason that the "whippers in" are at work to save the "organization." They are appealing to all the bitterest passions of the war to rally Democrats to Gen. Cheatham, Gen. Brown, Col. Key and (?) Caldwell. This again gives Thornburgh the sympathy of the liberal ex-confederate and Union men. They know that he has always been a liberal, magnanimous man.

When the war ended he did all he could to allay its passions. The masses, therefore, sympathize with Thornburgh as against those agitators and disturbers of the peace. They know, if elected to Congress, he will look after the people's interests and not go there to stir up contention and bitter strife. From every part of the district the news comes that the people, without party distinction, are rallying around him and they propose to elect him and rebuke the trading politicians for making such a shameful district and making the canvass on bitter partisan issues.

A CHALLENGE.

Sevier county Republicans authorize the CHRONICLE to say that it will give Grant the best vote of any county in the State, and will claim to be called "the Banner County." What say you, Republicans of other counties?

THE "monstrous deformities" of the Battering Ram district are more apparent than ever, now that the canvass progresses. It has been utterly impossible to report the debates or to communicate with the candidates save by wide detours and long delays. Why was such a district mapped out? Why were Knox and Jefferson and Sevier and Anderson tacked on to a district stretching over into Kentucky and nearly to Nashville? Why were our iron and coal and industrial interests pinned on to a dozen counties having no community of interest with us? Why such an intolerant proscription districting? It was done to fasten upon the Conservative people of the district a Bourbon Democrat—an extreme rebel—a proscriptionist. It was done to disfranchise East Tennessee. Will it succeed? Will not liberal men of both parties vote for Thornburgh and rebuke the spirit referred to? The next Legislature will map out anew the districts. If the people want a fair district, let them show it by a signal defeat of the ring candidate, (?) Caldwell. If they want liberal, manly sentiments to triumph over the fell spirit that has kept Tennessee back for a decade, let them vote for Thornburgh!

We hope the people will turn out and hear Thornburgh, Garrett and Caldwell at the few joint appointments that still remain to be filled.

We wish every voter in the whole district could hear them, for we feel that we should be the gainers. We are proud of our standard-bearer.

Locomotive Engineers.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was in session last week in St. Louis. The attendance was very large and showed a gratifying exhibit of the strength of the fraternity. Knoxville Division was represented by Mr. N. Long. On Thursday last the engineers enjoyed an excursion to Pilot Knob, accompanied by a large number of ladies. The *St. Louis Daily Globe* says, three of the grand officers have been elected, and five remain to be chosen.

FOR CONSERVATIVE UNION MEN.

For four years past the Conservative Union men of Tennessee have given their votes and influence to the Democracy of the State. They came forward in 1869 and even in 1868 and gave the weight of their influence as Union men, to place in power in the State the present Democratic organization. Every sensible man knows that had the issue been sharply defined between the rebel element of the Democracy and the United Union element of the State, the advent of the former into power in Tennessee would have been long postponed. But to relieve themselves of supposed grievances, the Conservative Union men allied themselves with the rebel element and placed in power the present intolerant democratic party. Now, in return for this aid, what have they received from that extreme element of their party? What has been the treatment of these Union men since the Democracy came into power in Tennessee? Is it not a fact familiar to every intelligent man in the State, that from Senter down the Conservative Union men have been but hewers of wood and drawers of water for their confederate associates? Has there been even a disposition shown to consult them about the nomination for offices or about the policy of their State administration? Not at all! On the contrary, what are the facts?

After the Senter administration was installed there was enacted a series of proscription statutes, that for intolerance and vindictiveness are without a parallel in the history of Tennessee legislation. Senter was treated with contempt and tolerated only so long as he had authority. When his term of office expired he retired to his rural home and he has never been heard of since. The Democracy have no further use for him. When the last Legislature convened the candidates for the second office in the State—President of the Senate—were Hon. W. R. Sevier, of Jonesboro', and Gen. John C. Vaughn, of Monroe. Both were East Tennesseans. The former had been a staunch Union man, and the latter had served in the confederate army. Sevier was a gentleman of education and well fitted for a presiding officer. Vaughn was notoriously unfitted for the place. Yet Vaughn was elected over Sevier. Why, is it asked? Because the latter had been a Union man. He was obnoxious for that reason and no other. Take another example. When under the new constitution the people of the Chattanooga Chancery division were called upon to elect their Chancellor, the Conservative Union people of the district looked to Jesse Gaut, Esq., of Cleveland, as a suitable man. He consented to the use of his name, upon the understanding that Chancellor Key was not a candidate. Yet, when the time came to name the man, Key suddenly appeared and was chosen and Gaut was set aside. The former had been a rebel and the latter a Union man. Gaut was an excellent lawyer, eminently qualified for the position, but he was obnoxious because of his loyalty. In the same section when the Congressional Convention met last summer and the choice for Congressman lay between Key, rebel, and Blizard and James, Conservative Union men, the former was, as a matter of course, nominated. It was publicly charged then and there, and never contradicted, that Blizard was defeated because he had been a Union man. In our own district, a strong movement was projected at one time to nominate Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson for Congress, to make some reparation to the Union Conservative element for the shameful treatment they had received. But it met with so little encouragement from the rebel element of the West and, that it was noise rously urged by Judge Nelson's friends, Col. John Williams and John Fleming, Esq., were both candidates for the nomination. It is a fact too notorious for dispute that (?) Caldwell was nominated because of his rebel record. If Williams or Fleming had worn the gray, one of them would have been chosen. But we need not press the examples farther.

The Nelsons, Crawfords, and Union Conservative candidates for local offices in Knox county, know they were marked in our elections two years ago. Every intelligent man in Tennessee knows that for four years this proscription policy has been pursued. We have now important elections pending. The issue in this district, between Thornburgh and Caldwell, is direct and pointed. The former has been a liberal, fair minded Republican. He ought to have, as against Caldwell, every Conservative man's vote in the district. He has been proscribed by legislation, and the delegates and friends of his competitor advertised his sentiments by announcing in the Sparta convention, that they would not vote any longer for Lincolnites. It is high time the Conservative Union men were showing that they have the manhood to resist this unjust ostracism. No-half way measures will rebuke these iron-clad proscriptionists. They need a thunder clap to arouse them. Let Gen. Brown and (?) Caldwell and the whole ring be rebuked at the polls on the 5th of November. Let the Union men and the liberal minded ex-confederates show then what is the measure of their condemnation of the unmerited and unjust war that has been relentlessly waged against them. They will never again have so favorable an opportunity. Their rebuke will never again have such an influence as it will now. Let the blow be given and the most glorious results must certainly follow.

The prosecution in Mayor Hall's case closed. Mayor Hall's counsel then asked if, after such showing, it was proposed to prosecute the case. The prosecution replied yes, on certain of the counts.